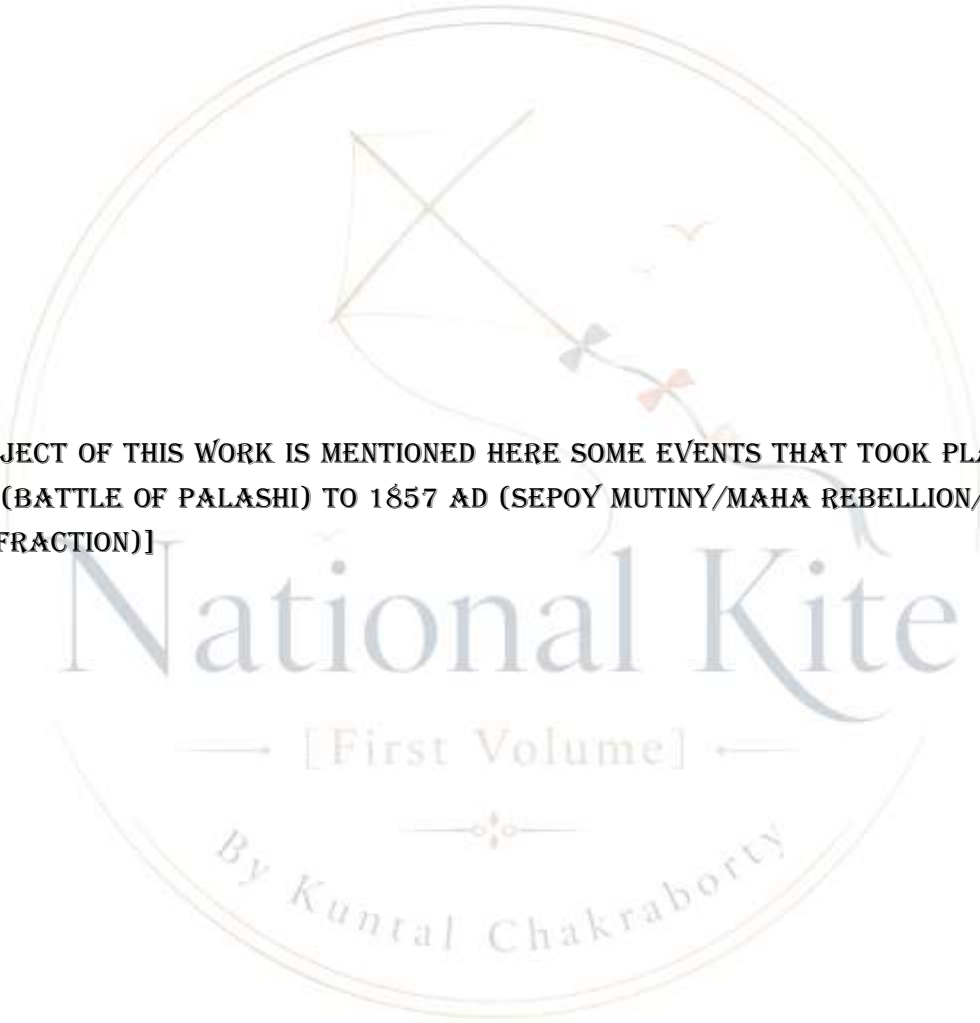




National Kite

—◆ [First Volume] ◆—

—◆◆◆—
By Kuntal Chakraborty



[THE SUBJECT OF THIS WORK IS MENTIONED HERE SOME EVENTS THAT TOOK PLACE FORM
1757 AD (BATTLE OF PALASHI) TO 1857 AD (SEPOY MUTINY/MAHA REBELLION/MILITARY
DISSATISFACTION)]

National Kite

— [First Volume] —

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NATIONAL KITE[FIRST VOLUME]

18.03.2023

KUNTAL CHAKRABORTY

— [First Volume] —

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By Kuntal Chakraborty

The period between 1757 (the Battle of Plassey) and 1857 (the Great Revolt) represents a century of systematic exploitation, political subjugation, and cultural erosion under the British East India Company (EIC). The atrocities committed during this era can be categorized into economic, political, social, and military spheres.

1. Economic Exploitation and Deindustrialization

The Drain of Wealth: The EIC transformed India from a global manufacturing hub into a mere supplier of raw materials for British industries. By imposing heavy tariffs on Indian goods entering Britain while allowing British machine-made goods to flood the Indian market duty-free, the British systematically destroyed the indigenous textile and handicraft industries.

Oppressive Land Revenue Systems: Policies like the Permanent Settlement (1793) in Bengal created a class of parasitic landlords (Zamindars) who extracted exorbitant taxes from peasants. Failure to pay led to the seizure of land, forcing millions of farmers into debt, landlessness, and starvation.

Forced Commercialization of Agriculture: Farmers were coerced into growing cash crops like indigo, opium, and cotton instead of food grains. The Indigo Revolt is a prime example of the brutality faced by peasants, who were forced into contracts that kept them in perpetual debt and subjected them to physical violence by British planters.

Famines: The EIC's focus on revenue collection over human welfare exacerbated natural disasters. The Great Bengal Famine of 1770, which killed nearly one-third of the population, was largely a result of the Company's ruthless tax policies and grain hoarding.

2. Political Subjugation and Annexation

Doctrine of Lapse and Subsidiary Alliance: Lord Dalhousie's Doctrine of Lapse and Lord Wellesley's Subsidiary Alliance were used to annex Indian princely states. By stripping rulers of their sovereignty and pensioning off traditional elites, the British created a vacuum of power and deep resentment among the displaced aristocracy.

Displacement of Local Governance: The British replaced traditional village panchayats and local administrative structures with a centralized, alien legal system that was expensive, slow, and often biased in favor of British interests.

3. Social and Cultural Interference

Religious Anxiety: The aggressive activities of Christian missionaries, often perceived as being state-sponsored, created widespread fear that the British intended to forcibly convert the Indian population.

Cultural Insensitivity: While some reforms (like the abolition of Sati) were intended to be progressive, the manner in which they were imposed—without regard for local customs or consultation—was viewed by many as an assault on the traditional social fabric of India.

4. Military Oppression and Racial Discrimination

Sepoy Grievances: Indian soldiers (sepoys) in the EIC army faced severe racial discrimination. They were paid significantly less than British soldiers, denied promotions to higher ranks, and were often treated with contempt.

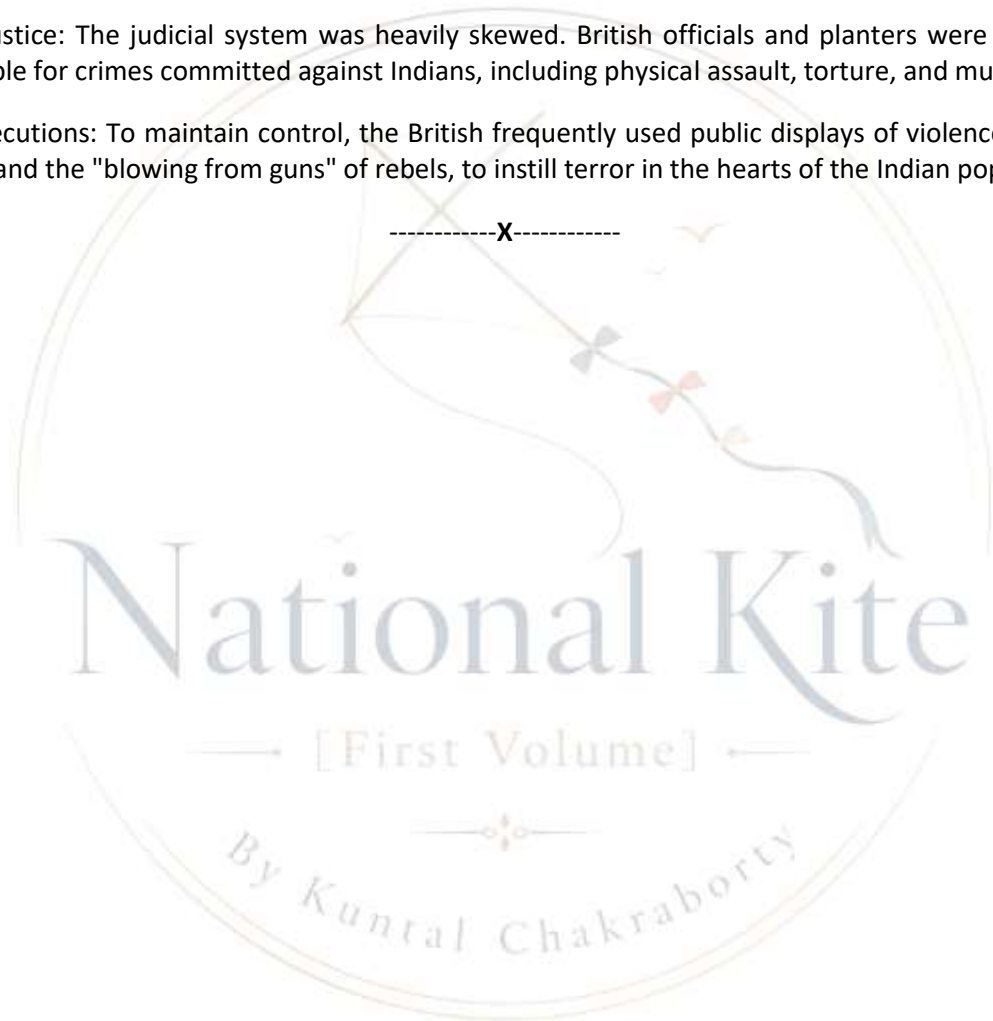
Violation of Religious Sentiments: The requirement for sepoys to serve overseas (which violated caste taboos) and the introduction of the Enfield rifle (the cartridges of which were rumored to be greased with cow and pig fat) were the final sparks that ignited the 1857 revolt. These actions were seen as a direct attempt to destroy the religious identity of the soldiers.

5. Judicial and Physical Brutality

Lack of Justice: The judicial system was heavily skewed. British officials and planters were rarely held accountable for crimes committed against Indians, including physical assault, torture, and murder.

Public Executions: To maintain control, the British frequently used public displays of violence, including hangings and the "blowing from guns" of rebels, to instill terror in the hearts of the Indian population.

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Other books written by Kuntal Chakraborty

- [History Of World\(11.12.2020 and 2021-2023\)\[FirstVolume\]](#)
- [পৃথিবীর ইতিহাস \(11.12.2020and2021-2023\)\[প্রথম খণ্ড\]](#)
- [সিরাজ দৌলার প্রতিশোধ \(বাংলার শেষ স্বাধীন নবাব\) কুন্তল চক্রবর্তী](#)
- [কুয়াশার রেশম \(লেখক- শ্রী কুন্তল চক্রবর্তী, প্রসাসক- দোলন-চাঁপা পত্রিকা\)](#)
- [ভ্রমণ বৃত্তান্ত](#)
- [History Of World\(11.12.2020 and 2021-2023\)\[Second Volume\]](#)
- [পৃথিবীর ইতিহাস \(11.12.2020and2021-2023\)\[দ্বিতীয় খণ্ড\]](#)
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